

The Hong Kong Telegraph.

No. 68.]

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, 1881.

[PRICE—\$16 PER ANNUM.]

Shipping.

FOR MANILA.

THE Steamship "DIAMANTE."
Captain Cullen, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 3rd September, at 4 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, August 31, 1881.

Auctions.

AUCTION OF MACHINERY.

MESSRS. GENATO & Co. have been instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 15th instant, unless previously disposed of by private agreement, all THE MACHINERY

of the
SAN MIGUEL FOUNDRY, MANILA.

Consisting of Turning Lathes of all descriptions, Planing Punching, and Shearing Machines, Drilling Machines, Tools, Sets of Stocks and Dies (Whitworth's), Tube Expanders, Root's Blowers, Cranes, and a large stock of Plate Iron and Bar Iron, Shafts of from 4 to 10 inches diameter round and square, &c., &c.

They will also offer for sale a complete

SUGAR REFINERY PLANT, perfectly new, never having been used, built by SHEARS & SONS, London, comprising Copper Vacuum Pan, Double Bottom Pan, Engine and 2 Boilers, 4 Copper Bag Filters, Set of Tanks, 2 Treble Barrel Copper and Gun Metal Pumps, and other attachments.

The plans of the said Refining Machinery will shortly be on view at the Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, September 1st, 1881.

TUITION IN THE FRENCH LANGUAGE,

by Monsieur LOUIS PRON, SEN.;

SINGING (CULTURE OF THE VOICE)

by Monsieur EUGENE PRON, JUN.,

44, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, August 30th 1881.

NOTICE.

LAU TSUN SAM,

MEDICAL PRACTITIONER AND DENTIST, TEACHER OF CHEMISTRY, AND WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER.

Sewing Machines and every description of Mechanical Appliance and Musical Instrument repaired. All orders executed promptly, in the best possible style, and at moderate charges.

No. 107, WELLINGTON STREET HONGKONG.

Afong, Photographer,

HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS than any other in CHINA.

Miniatures Painted on Ivory from \$7.

Oil Paintings on Canvas from \$5.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other Styles of Portraits at equally moderate prices executed under the supervision and management of

D. K. GRIFFITHS,

Studio 8, Queen's-road.

A. MILLAR & Co.,
PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, COPPERSMITHS, AND BRASS-FOUNDERS, OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, QUEEN'S-ROAD EAST. WORKS—SPRING GARDENS, WANCHAI.

C. L. THEVENIN.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, AND COMMISSION AGENT, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend of 4%, being \$5 per share, for the six months ending 30th June last, declared at today's Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting, will be payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation from TO-MORROW, the 30th instant, and Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Offices, No. 14, Praya Central, Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. COOKE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 29th August, 1881.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

CONTRIBUTING SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in a Statement of Business contributed during the half-year ended 30th June, 1881, on or before September 30th, on which date the Accounts will be closed.

By Order of the Board of Directors
R. COOKE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 30th August, 1881.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

During my absence from Hongkong, Mr. ROBERT COOKE will act as Secretary.

By Order of the Board.
D. GILLIES,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

G. FALCONER & Co.,

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS

AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS,

Jewellers, Silver-smiths, and Opticians.

Charts and Books.

Nautical Instruments.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition;

and for Voigtlander and Sohn's Celebrated OPERA GLASSES, MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES
No. 38, Queen's-road Central.

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD, WANCHAI.

OREGON PINE SPARS AND LUMBER always on hand.

L. MALLORY,
Proprietor.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881.

William Schmidt & Co.
GUNMAKERS, &c.
BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunitions, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand.

Intimations.

V. R.
GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
No. 219.

SALE OF THE OPIUM FARM.

Notice is hereby given, that **TENDERS** for the PRIVILEGE of PREPARING and SELLING PREPARED OPIUM within the Colony for the term of ONE, TWO, or THREE YEARS from the 1st of March, 1882, under the provisions of Ordinance No. 2 of 1853, No. 1 of 1859, and No. 7 of 1879, will be received at this Office until Noon on MONDAY, the 24th October, 1881.

Each Tender should specify the monthly payment offered for the period above-mentioned.

The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Should the highest Tender be less than the sum the Governor thinks a fair price for the Opium Farm, His Excellency in Council will grant Licences direct under Section 3 of the Ordinance, and take such further steps as may be necessary to realize a fair price.

By His Excellency's Command,
M. S. TONNOCHY,
Acting Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 20th August, 1881.

T. N. DRISCOLL.

TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER.
45, and 47, QUEEN'S-ROAD.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

T. N. DRISCOLL,
TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER, and GENERAL OUTFITTER, begs to intimate that on September 1st he will remove to the New Premises No. 6, Queen's-road Central, next door to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

THE Undersigned have been appointed AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD of UNDERWRITERS:

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

LE CERCLE-TRANSPORTS.
SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP.....3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'

Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown
CANVAS.

ARNHOLD KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

R. FRASER-SMITH,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT, ARBITRATOR,

AND COMMISSION AGENT.
CLUB CHAMBERS, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

T. N. DRISCOLL,

TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER,
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,

Next door to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

White, Brown, and Fancy Striped Cotton Socks.
White and Fancy Striped Merino Socks.
White French Cashmere Socks.
White and Grey Scotch Lamb's Wool Socks.
Knickerbocker Hose.
White, Brown, and Fancy Striped Lisle Thread Socks.
Brown Balbriggan Socks.
India Gauze Undershirts and Drawers.
Smedley's Gause Merino Undershirts and Drawers.
Linen and Paper Collars and Wristbands.
White Kid and Dogskin Gloves.
Coloured Cloth Gloves.
White and Brown Turkish Towels.
Honey-comb Towels and Bath Blankets.
Knitted Cholera Belts.
Portmanteaus, Trunks, and Bags.
Drab and Felt Hats in newest styles.
Masonic Regalia.

White Merino Undershirts and Drawers.
Red Drab Merino Undershirts and Drawers.
White Lamb's Wool Undershirts and Drawers.
Shotland Scotch Lamb's Wool Undershirts and Drawers.
White French Cashmere Undershirts and Drawers.
White Shirts, Military and Pleated Fronts.
Coloured French Regatta Shirts.
Crimean Shirts, in all Wool and Silk and Wool.
Silk Scarves in latest styles.
Wool Scarves and Wrappers.
White Cambric Handkerchiefs.
French Braces in all colours.
Silk Umbrellas.
Waterproof Coats and Suits.
Ivory and Gold Studs in suits.
Black Silk, Straw, Tweed, and Drab Shell Hats.

THE TAILORING DEPARTMENT

is under the supervision of an experienced West End cutter. A perfect fit is guaranteed, and all orders will be executed with punctuality and despatch. A splendid assortment of the finest goods to be procured in the trade now in stock. Shirts of every kind made to measure on the shortest notice at reasonable prices.

NOTE THE ADDRESS—No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1881.

SAYLE & CO.'S SHOWROOMS.

Great Clearance Sale.

Commencing on MONDAY, the 29th AUGUST, and continuing
THROUGHOUT SEPTEMBER.

An Early Inspection is respectfully invited.

All Goods marked in plain figures at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Terms—Cash.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE just received
Actors and Actresses of British Stage.
Oars and Sculls (Woodgate).
Badecker's Handbooks to Paris, Italy, Germany, &c.
Badecker's Travellers' Manual of Conversation.
The Slang Dictionary.
The Times Agony Column 1800-1870.
Stonehenge's British Sports.
Mayhew's Dogs—their management.
McCulloch's Dictionary of Commerce and Commercial Navigation.
Twain's Tramp Abroad.
New Customs publication—Opium.
Rawlinson's Ancient Egypt.
The Talmud.
The Koran.
Supplement to Spon's Dictionary of Engineering.
House Owner's Estimator.
Modern Alphabets.
Beaconsfield Cartoons.
Dr. Eitel's Cantonese Dictionary Vol. 3.
Do. Do. Vol. 4,
to complete work, shortly.

Reed's Engineer's Handbook.
Home Book—A Domestic Encyclopedia.
The Peking Gazette, 1880 (translation).
Chesterfield's Letters.
Cannon Farrar's "Mercy and Judgment."
Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.
Fern Paradise—Heath.
Injurious Insects and methods of prevention.
Dr. Winchell's Science and Religion.
Hübner's Ramble round the World.
Plutarch's Lives—cheap edition.
Donaldson's Rough Sketching.
Confessions of an Opium Eater.
The Opium Smoker—12 colored plates.
Sketches in Shanghai.
Oppen's Stamp Albums.
Comic Operas—"Olivette."
"Pirates of Penzance," "H.M.S. Pinafore," &c.
Writing, Scrap, and Photographic Albums.
Large assortment of New Toy Books, Chess, Draughts, and Go Bang.
Hongkong, August 29th, 1881.

ED. CHASTEL & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

Marine House, 15, Queen's-road.

HAVE for sale ex recent arrivals, Light Breakfast CLARETS in quarts and pints. After Dinner CLARETS in quarts and pints.

CHATEAU LAFITE, MARGAUX, LAROSE, LEOVILLE CLOS DE MAURIN, &c. &c.

Do St. Marceaux & Co's CHAMPAGNE in quarts, pints and half-pints.

CLARET in WOOD.

CHARTREUSE, OURAÇO, MARASCHINO.

Price list on application.

A. S. WATSON & Co.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
GENERAL CHEMISTS,

AND
Manufacturers of the following
AERATED WATERS, viz:
SODA, TONIC, SASSAPARILLA,
AND POTASH, LEMONADE,
GINGERALE, RASPBERRYADE,
AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from
7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SUITS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast
Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI PHARMACY,
SHANGHAI.
CANTON DISPENSARY,
CANTON.
THE DISPENSARY,
FOOCHOW.

Notices to Correspondents.

All communications should be addressed The
Editor "Hongkong Telegraph," 15, Wellington
Street.

All letters for publication must be written on one
side of the paper only.

Correspondents are requested to forward their
names and addresses with all communications in-
cluded for insertion, not necessarily for publication,
but as evidence of good faith.

Notices to Subscribers.

Subscribers who do not receive their newspapers
within thirty-five minutes after the time of publica-
tion will oblige by communicating with the Editor.

Domestic Notices, if properly authenticated, will
be inserted free of charge.

HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

HONGKONG, 1st SEPTEMBER, 1881.

**THE BEND OR "NOBBLING"
LIBEL CASE.**

In the Queen's Bench Division, Westminster, on Monday, July 4th, before Justices Grove and Denman, the case of Barrow against Smith was brought forward. The case was recently tried before Mr. Justice Field, and after a hearing which lasted several days the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing the damages at £1,750. Sir Hardinge Giffard, Q.C., now moved, on behalf of the defendant, for a rule nisi for a new trial, on the grounds that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence, that the damages were excessive, and that the learned judge misdirected the jury. At the conclusion of the arguments, Mr. Justice Denman stated the matter was of considerable importance. The defendant had made out a right to a rule nisi for a new trial, so that the rule nisi for a new trial would be granted generally.

As this question is one of more than ordinary importance the following remarks from the *Referee* will be found of interest. We may premise for the information of our readers who have not read the report of the original trial, that it was a claim brought forward by Mr. Barrow, a well known veterinary surgeon, against the *Morning Post* for libelling him in connection with the well known racehorse Bend Or, winner of last year's Derby. "Pavo" the sporting writer of the *Morning Post*, had stated in general terms that Bend Or had been "nobbled" by Mr. Barrow during his preparation for the classic event which he won, and fourteen months after the publication of this statement, a jury, after a long hearing, awarded damages to the extent of £1,750. This is even worse than a recent decision in a local libel case of some celebrity.

Bend Or and his associations are not clear of the law courts yet, despite the apparently decisive verdict given last week in the action brought against the *Morning Post* proprietor. An application has been made for a rule so as to secure a new trial on the ground of the result being opposed to the balance of evidence; what is more, the rule has been granted. So we may fairly expect to have the whole case heard over again, perhaps this time with an entirely different issue. Who would dare say which way the next twelve men who are supposed to represent all England will lean when they have

listened to the arguments upon either side? To me it seems as though the entire claim upon existence of the jury system goes by the board directly you can obtain a new trial on the ground that the jury's verdict is opposed to the balance of evidence. Supposing, for the sake of argument, that the next jury in "Barrow v. Smith" votes against the previous jury, which dozen will then represent the feelings and opinions of the entire British nation? That a jury does represent the feelings and opinions of the entire British nation is the one and only reason yet obtainable for having a jury; it really does seem, after this and other appeals as if it would be as well to do away with trial by jury altogether. I cannot see myself how jury No. 2 can satisfactorily oppose the decision of jury No. 1. If jury No. 2 endorses the decision of jury No. 1, then we may consider the case over; but if jury No. 2 sets itself against the decision of jury No. 1, then we ought to have jury No. 3 to settle which of the two previous decisions was just and proper. Altogether the affair has a most muddled appearance, and does not say much for the justice which is to be found in English law procedure, nor does it—which is very much more to the point—encourage aggrieved persons to commence actions for libel.

"Up till last week I had been under the impression—and my impression was based upon something like practical experience—that no man had ever brought an action for libel and ultimately been satisfied with what he got out of it. For a moment it seemed as though Mr. Barrow were to be the exception which proves the rule; but this idea has been quickly dispelled, and it is fair to suppose now that he wishes himself well-delivered of the task before him. Even if he get a verdict again, £1,750 will hardly pay the bare expenses of two such trials. Should the second verdict go against him, then his position is still less enviable. Possibly Mr. Barrow possesses plenty of money and can afford to pay for the sport; but this is hardly likely. As a rule, a private individual can ill-afford to fight a flourishing newspaper, which makes a profit out of the advertisement received during the course of the various hearings. Just now the *Morning Post* is much in want of advertisement, and, like most other newspapers which like to bring themselves prominently before the public, it may as well spend its money in getting what it wants this way as spend it in bill-sticking. With Mr. Barrow the outlook is entirely different—he gained all it was possible for him to gain last week. What then looked like good solid substance now appears merely a shadow, or, what is worse, a mockery and a delusion. As I said last week, I think he had a distinct grievance, but as one of a class which suffers terribly under existent libel laws, I am bound to feel pleased that the *Morning Post* intends fighting the case to the end, no matter what the cost or the ultimate result may be."

In nine hundred and ninety out of every thousand libel cases the libels, if they are libels, are richly deserved, but actions are brought, and sometimes won, notwithstanding. Therefore, it is well for newspaper men to know that a determined opponent, who doesn't mind the expense, and who cares to show a bold front at the moment of apparently crushing defeat, can make the bringer of libel actions, though apparently victorious, wish he had swallowed the first affront, or merely taken such comparatively rudimentary steps as were necessary to clear his character. Whatever may be the opinions concerning this particular libel the defendants deserves the thanks of all men connected with newspapers. It is only by such hard fighting as theirs—and I must say I admire all men who go in for hard fighting, especially at the moment when hard fighting is most necessary—that the thin-skinned gentlemen who, though often enough they have no care whatever for the reputations of others, are so ready to take action, and rush into the law courts for the protection and preservation of what they consider to be their own reputations, can be made to feel sorry for their unaccustomed temerity.

One of the most peculiar of the stories now going about in connection with the Bend Or libel case is that the Duke of Westminster has guaranteed the

whole of the defendant's expenses. Since the application for a new trial this story, remarkable as it is, has gained ground. Say its promulgators, "Sir Algernon Borthwick, the proprietor of the *Morning Post*, can, backed up as he is, afford to do what otherwise he would never dream of doing." As a rule English lawsuits come to an end because of the tremendous expense entailed by them. Many a defendant who is cast for damages, and who might upon appeal get the decision reversed, fancies it is better to grin and bear the first expense than to be ultimately ruined, even though he might appear to leave off a winner. The granting of a rule for a new trial may lead to the affair being compromised; whether or not I can hardly bring myself to believe that the application was made because of the Duke of Westminster's support and assistance. So extraordinary is the story that I should have regarded it as unworthy of notice had it not been published in three or four presumably well-informed papers. These papers may be well-informed upon sport, but they seem to have got more than a bit abroad over this business. There are several reasons why the story is probably only a story, and nothing beyond it. Had the libel been published with a view to doing good service to Peck or any of the people employed at Russell, or had it been written in the higher interest of journalism—that is, with a view to saving somebody from oppression or to reform some crying evil—then there would be reason in the report that a fabulously wealthy person, to whom twenty thousand pounds is as a grain of sand upon the seashore or an atom in the infinite, had agreed to pay the defendant's expenses. In hard absolute fact the action arose out of a gossiping paragraph which could benefit nobody, and it is impossible to understand how the Duke of Westminster can be interested in the result except so far as anyone who knows the world will always be interested in favour of the defendant in an action for libel, provided he shows a fair amount of pluck and determination. This, however, would be no reason why the Duke should take a heavy liability upon himself, especially as, though rich to an extent which the late Mr. Croesus could scarcely have comprehended, his grace of Westminster has never yet shown himself lavish or even so much as liberal—except in the way of politics.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The German steamship *Hesperia* was docked at Sam-shui-po this morning.

A telegram from London, dated 31st August, says that the situation in Tunis is alarming; the Arabs are everywhere threatening.

Among the passengers per P. & O. Company's steamer *Mirzapore* which arrived here to-day we notice the name of the Hon. Hugh Low.

His Excellency the Governor has postponed his departure for the North till next week. Sir John and Lady Hennessy will be accompanied by the Hon. Hugh Low, Resident of Perak.

The Attorney-General has been added to the Select Committee on the Tramways Bill, and it is thought that the Governor may be able to pass the Bill through its final stage before he leaves for Peking.

Members of the Hongkong Humane Society are requested to assemble at headquarters, Praya Central, to-morrow, September 2nd, at 8.30 p.m. for practice with the apparatus. Regulations shirts and helmets to be worn.

The Government Central and outside Schools have been re-opened this morning after the summer vacation. We understand that His Excellency the Governor has decided to establish the Normal School, to which he referred at a recent meeting of Council, without delay, and that he has selected Mr. A. May, formerly Headmaster of St. Paul's College, and at present a Master in the Central School, for the post of Principal of the Normal School. Mr. G. Caldwell, Assistant Master of the Hongkong Public School, will probably be appointed to the vacancy thus created in the Central School.

The P. & O. S. N. Company's mail steamer *Mirzapore* arrived in the harbour about noon, and the mails were delivered at 12.30. Our copy of the *Straits Times Extra* had not come to hand up to the time of going to Press.

As will be seen from an advertisement on our front page, the old established business of Mr. T. N. Driscoll has this day been removed to those new premises No. 6, Queen's Road Central, next door to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China.

The English Mail steamer *Ancona* will be despatched to-morrow (Friday) at 4 p.m. The hours for closing the Mails will be the same as on ordinary occasions, namely for papers 2 p.m. for letters 3 p.m., late letters till 3.30. Money order office open till noon.

The back portion of the dwelling-house No. 8, Old Bailey-street occupied by Mr. L. Carvalho, fell down yesterday afternoon. Fortunately the children had been sent to Macao the day before or we might have had to record some fatal accident. Several houses in Wyndham-street have their walls bulged and cracked, probably through the late heavy rains, and some have had to be supported with bamboo work.

The steamer *Killarney*, Capt. O'Neill, from Foochow, arrived here this morning, and gives the following report of a typhoon at that port:—"On the 26th ultimo at 6 a.m. the glass showed 29.70, with a N.E. wind. At 8 a.m. had strong and increasing breeze with a heavy sea, barometer falling to 29.50. At noon the barometer was at 29.45, with a strong gale and heavy rain; sky overcast and gloomy. From 4 to 8 p.m., squalls more furious, and frequently with torrents of rain and heavy sea, barometer 29.10. Experienced exceedingly heavy gusts of wind at 10 p.m.; the river was apparently a sheet of foam. Midnight, same weather, accompanied by a deluge of rain falling all the time and the glass with a steady downward tendency. On the 27th, at 2 a.m., barometer was at 29.00, weather continuing the same, gale evidently broken in force from 3 to 4 a.m. with a S.E. wind; squalls were not so frequent then and barometer rising slowly, at 8 a.m. had fresh breeze, overcast, and gloomy, with showers, and at noon had light airs and calm. The only damage on shore, as far as it is known, was the falling in of the sea wall of the Custom House and Pilots' quarters. At 7 a.m. on the 26th, the captain of a German bark, who had gone to the Custom-house to ask for assistance as his vessel had lost an anchor, was returning to his ship when the gig was upset. The captain and mate were saved from a watery grave by the Customs boat, but unfortunately three seamen were drowned."

The P. & O. mail steamer *Malacca*, from Yokohama, reports:—"On the 20th August at noon left Yokohama and arrived at Kobe at 1 a.m. on the 22nd, having had light Southerly and S.W. winds and fine weather; left Kobe same day at 8 p.m.; passing through Inland Sea experienced light winds and fine weather; arrived in Nagasaki at noon on the 24th, and left again at 7 p.m., and at midnight wind increasing from the S.E. On the 26th, at noon, in lat. 28.40 N. and long. 123.29 E., had fresh S.E. winds and cloudy weather with very high swell from the S.E., wind increasing fast with a falling barometer, until at midnight it was blowing a gale with high sea, barometer 29.53, put ship's head to the E. At noon strong gale from the S.E. with fierce squalls and heavy sea, ship labouring heavily, and shipping large quantities of water, dipping the port boats completely under at times; barometer 29.46. At 8 a.m. on the 28th same weather, when the wind suddenly lulled and veered to the South; put ship's head to the S. and W.; at noon same day wind South, barometer 29.35, wind again increasing. At 4 p.m. wind W.S.W., veering to the North, barometer 29.32; at 6 p.m. strong weather to the North, wind and sea decreasing fast with a rising barometer. At noon on the 29th in lat. 25.47 N. and long. 121.16 E., moderate West wind and fine weather;

on passage to Pedro Blanco light S. wind, and fine weather; after which to port overcast sky with heavy rain. Arrived at Hongkong at 3.45 p.m. on the 31st.

The P. & O. mail steamship *Ancona*, Captain Stead, which arrived here this morning from Shanghai, reports:—"Left Shanghai 0.11 p.m. with a moderate S.E. wind and squally; at 4.30 passed the Light Ship, barometer inclined to fall; at 7 p.m. weather looking very threatening, decided on bringing up off West End of Chusan and anchored there at 8.24 p.m., weather squally and wind shifting from South to East back to S.E. At midnight fresh S.E. wind and overcast with light rain; at 2 a.m. fresh breeze increasing with rain, and E.S.E. wind, barometer 29.70; at 4 a.m. strong breeze, heavy blinding rain, and very puffy, barometer 29.68; at 8 a.m. very hard squalls at times and heavy rains, barometer 29.52; at 10 a.m. light S.E. wind and heavy, close sultry atmosphere; at noon, calm but very ugly threatening appearance all round; at 1.10 p.m. barometer suddenly fell a tenth, the wind rapidly freshened to a strong gale from the North with heavy rain, veered to 75 fathoms; at 2.30 p.m. furious gale from N. with violent gusts, ship covered with spray, raining in torrents, let go second anchor and veered to 40 fathoms, bar. 29.45; at 4 p.m. wind N. by E., but same weather and blowing furiously, barometer rising; at 8 p.m. hard gale, violent squalls and heavy rain; at midnight slightly decreasing wind, heavy squalls at times, and steady rain, wind N.W., barometer 29.55; continued heavy gale, violent squalls, and constant rain; at 8 a.m. same weather, ship pitching and shipping spray fore and aft, bar. 29.61; at noon wind N.N.W., hard gale but inclined to moderate, bar. 29.68; at 3.20 after another sharp squall the weather moderated, when weighed anchor and proceeded. From readings of the barometer and shift of wind from S.E., calm, and then North at 1.10 p.m. the centre of the typhoon probably passed over the ship, although previous to this time the wind had not attained anything like typhoon force. During the lull several fishing boats got under weigh, and most of these must have been lost. A quantity of wreckage floated past, also part of a vessel's bulkheads painted buff colour. At 5.30 p.m. on 29th passed the steamer *Larch* at anchor three miles South of Steep Island, and one of Siemens's steamers bound North. Since then had light variable winds and rain at times; arrived this morning at 6.30 a.m., detained a considerable time outside."

The *Gazette* of the 26th July contains an unusual list of changes in the army. Among the announcements are the following:—"The Buffs (East Kent Regiment): To be lieut.-colonels—Major John Blaksley, Shapland Graves Frederick Taylor Hobson, vice S. Graves, seconded for service as Protector of Indian Immigrants, Natal. To be majors—Captain and Brevet Major James Edward Forster, Captains William Frederick Kerr, Edward G. Graham, Henry D. Harrison, F. W. Kane, Charles Edward Reeves, George Agar Alexander, vice F. W. Kane, seconded for service as an adjutant of Auxiliary Forces. The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers: To be lieut.-colonels—Major G. Baret Stokes, Major Arthur Hayles. To be majors—Captain and Brevet Major John Edward Wetherall, adjutant 5th Battalion, Captain Charles James Dyke, Major Francis Coffey, from half-pay, late 27th Foot, Captain R. W. E. White, adjutant 6th Battalion of Prince Consort's Own (Rifle Brigade), William Toke Dooner, Frederick East Apthorp, adjutant 3rd Battalion, vice W. T. Dooner, seconded for service on the Staff, Nicholas E. Carr."

Colonel Charles S. Williams, Royal Marine Artillery, died on the 27th inst. He served with the China expedition of 1857-59, including the blockade of the Canton River, and bombardment, storm, and capture of the city; and the expedition to the North and attack on the forts at the Peiho, when he was wounded. In 1860 he served in the North of China, and commanded a company at Shanghai during the attacks of the rebel army. He was mentioned in despatches, and had received the medal and clasp for his services in the North of China. —*London and China Express.*

MACAO.

We learn from the *Bolshoi* that the *Provincia de Macao* is following:

The election of a representative to the Cortes for Macao is fixed for 18th proximo.

Mr. Sebastião Victor Allouia do Azevedo, bandmaster, attached to the Police Force of Macao, and private Domingos Antonio Maires, No. 7 of the 1st division, were awarded the medal instituted by the decree of 2nd October, 1863, for exemplary conduct.

Mr. Mortimer Murray resumed the duties of Vice-Consul for Great Britain on the 22nd instant.

THE "HOCHUNG-LAPWING" CASE.

A correspondent of the *Shanghai Mercury*, writing to that journal recently, describes an article which appeared in the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the 14th ult., in relation to the late collision, as a "monstrosity of editorial perversion." Of course, presuming the writer in the *Mercury* to be a professional navigator, he has good cause to find fault with the *Hongkong* paper. When some editors want an article, the subject of which is beyond their depth, they unfortunately entrust the writing of it to an amateur. Such, no doubt, was the case in the present instance. Amateur sailors abound. A man is not a horse because he happens to have been born in a stable, neither is a man a seaman who has had the misfortune to first see the light in the narrow limits of a sampan. The following is the letter referred to:—

In the *N. C. Daily News* of the 10th instant, a quotation is made from the *Daily Press* about this case, which I think, and I am convinced many others must think with me, is a monstrosity of editorial perversion. The *Daily Press* from beginning to end has used the facts and truths adduced to represent the exact opposite, and it is hardly possible to believe that such are really the true sentiments of any human being who has carefully studied and followed the case, and who, irrespective of his Lordship Mr. Mowat's decision, has attempted to judge for himself in a rational and unbiased manner the true rights and wrongs of the case.

Mr. Mowat's decision, was no decision at all; it simply, after much time and expense had been sacrificed, threw the case into its *status quo ante*, and all Shanghai wondered—and that not silently—how a man of his faculties could pronounce the verdict which he did. The Press was very silent about it on the whole, as well it might be, for it is not so easy always to control the pen of an angry mind, and it was therefore with the greatest surprise that I read the miserably shallow, nay childish, perversion published by the *Daily Press* of Hongkong on this subject. I very much regret that the time at my disposal will not admit of my giving a full analysis of your Hongkong contemporary's misrepresentation, but I will just mention a few:

1.—The theory that the seamanship of "the Royal Navy was suffering a process of degeneration, received in the first instance, support" &c., &c.—to which I would reply by asking any one if it has not been, and is not continually receiving the most terrible and lamentable proofs thereof, if not weekly, almost monthly. *Vide, par example, Eurydice, the Atalanta, the Doterel, the Iron Duke* escaped out here the other day, and this *Lapwing* case in particular, and scores of other which I have not mentioned.

2.—The *Daily Press* goes on to say, "while therefore the loss to the Merchant Company may be regretted, it is gratifying to know that on the point of seamanship the naval vessel has been held exonerated." How can a man pen such trash? If it were so, why did not Her Majesty's vessel get the damages claimed in her cross suit? Mr. Mowat distinctly in his summary proclaims them both at fault and hence, as he says himself, his decision.

The *Daily Press* then goes on to give us some intensely valuable information about the "consistently conflicting" evidence of all these cases, which is almost as lucid and gratifying as Dr. Lynn's or Maskelyne and Cook's generous explanations of "How it's done." A detailed explanation of how good

and perfect a judgment was proclaimed then follows, which it is needless to silt, suffice it to say that the fact of the *Lapwing* being on the *Hochung's* starboard bow was not proved at all, but it was proved that the *Lapwing's* lights were not in order, neither were they fully trimmed, and further I think it a miserable truth (?) that the Police of the Seas—H.M.'s Navy—are not obliged to conform to, or even know, the regulations and *inter se* established laws of the mercantile marine. If, alas that if, the *Lapwing* had understood Captain Petersen's two whistles, which amongst the *Mercantile Marine* is thoroughly known as signifying "I am starboarding," then no one can deny this collision must have been avoided, and that too with perfect ease and confidence on both sides. If every vessel which bears the V.R. upon it in London was allowed at its own discretion to ignore or obey the recognized rules of the road, what a panic would there not be in our metropolitan thoroughfares? The sooner then we have hard and fast rules at sea for all alike, the better for the life and property of those thereon; and if only shipmasters would combine with this object, they have their champions ready at home to carry out their (generally only too sensible and in many instances absolutely necessary) demands. It seems to me that a very fair proof that the *Hochung* was not on the starboard bow of the *Lapwing*, lies in the fact that, had she been there she would hardly have signalled to the *Lapwing* by two whistles to tell her that which she knew and was obvious to her, and if they had both been on each others starboard bows she would not have "ported" at the last moment. Be all this as it may though, it does seem a great shame that H.M.'s vessels are not compelled either to know or obey the thoroughly established signals of the Mercantile Marine.

LATEST COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday, September 1st, 1881.

One o'clock P.M.

A very large business has been transacted in the stock of the Hotel Company since we last wrote. Early yesterday afternoon there were indications apparent that changes were imminent, and after a few transfers had been negotiated at 102½ per share, holders refused to sell at less than 105. At the last named figure something like 600 shares changed hands, and as the terms were prompt cash, this must be regarded as business of a legitimate and very important character. Hotels have been made the medium of a good deal of speculation during the past few months, and we cannot look for anything else until something definite is actually known as to the future of the Company's property. That it will pass into Chinese hands seems certain, but with the spirit of reckless gambling in house property which has lately been all the rage in the colony, too much reliance should not be placed on the fancy price being obtained for the Hongkong Hotel, which enthusiastic scrip-holders assert is its market value. Banks are remarkably firm, and shares are sought for on all sides at 108, but they cannot be procured at that price, in fact we doubt if a very large quantity could be secured at even a higher rate. As soon as telegraphic communication with the north has been restored, we shall have to chronicle some important transactions in Banks. Steamboats are weak at \$23 per share premium, buyers declining to deal at that price. The Dock Company's shares are also rather weak at 44% premium ex div., but taking into consideration the large amount of work now on hand, and the generally satisfactory condition of the Company's affairs, we shall be prepared to see a decided improvement in the quotation before long. No other stocks require special reference.

Shares.

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Shares—108 per cent. premium, ex div., Buyers.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$1,675 per share ex dividend.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,600 per share, ex div.
North China Insurance Company—Tls. 1,125 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 830 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, —\$305 per share, Buyers.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 148 per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company Shares—\$995 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$290 per share, Sellers.
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—44% premium, ex div., Sales.
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Company's Shares—\$23 per share premium, Sellers.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 162 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$85 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$105 per share, Sales.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$150 per share, Ex. Div.
China Sugar Refining Company (Debitures)—3 per cent premium.
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—\$126 per share, Sellers.
Hongkong & China Bakery Company, Limited—\$43½ per share.
Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1878—4% premium, Buyers.
Chinese Imperial Government Loan of 1881—3½% premium.

Exchange.

On LONDON,—
Bank Bills, T.T., 3/8½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight, 3/8½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight, 3/9
Credits, at 4 months' sight, 3/9½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight, 3/9½
On PARIS,—
Bank Bills, on demand, 4.66
Credits, at 4 months' sight, 4.47
On BOMBAY,—
Bank, T.T., 22½
On CALCUTTA,—
Bank, T.T., 22½
On SHANGHAI,—
Bank, T.T., 72
Private, 30 days' sight, 72½

Hongkong Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Register, Queen's-road).

HONGKONG, 31st August & 1st Sept.
BAROMETER—1 P.M. 29.868
Do. 4 P.M. 29.810
THERMOMETER—1 P.M. 80.
Do. 4 P.M. 80.
Do. 1 P.M. (Wet bulb) 77.
Do. 4 P.M. Do. 77.
BAROMETER—9 A.M. 29.876
THERMOMETER—9 A.M. 80.
Do. 9 A.M. (Wet bulb) 79.
Do. Maximum 80.
Do. Minimum (over night) 77.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 1, *Killarney*, British steamer, 1,060, O'Neill, Foochow 28th August, and Amoy 30th, Tea.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Sept. 1, *Ancona*, British steamer, 1,974, E. G. Stead, Shanghai 27th Aug., General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
Sept. 1, *Diomed*, British steamer, 1,240, M. H. F. Jackson, Singapore 25th August, General.—Batterfield and Swire.
Sept. 1, *Velox*, Dutch bark, 240, J. Williams, Phan-rang-boy, 24th August, Salt.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
Sept. 1, *Hilda Maria*, German bark, 276, Johannsen, Newchwang 7th August, Beans.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
Sept. 1, *Mirapora*, British steamer, 3,370, Perrins, Southampton 13th July, Bombay 13th August, Gale 19th, Penang 24th, and Singapore 27th, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

DEPARTURES.

August 31, *Tu-yew*, Chinese steamer, for Canton.
August 31, *Tamsui*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
August 31, *Ningpo*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
Sept. 1, *Tung-ling*, Chinese steamer, for Hoikow.
Sept. 1, *Vorwarts*, German steamer, for Hoikow.
Sept. 1, *Panay*, Spanish steamer, for Manila.

Sept. 1, *Carmelita* & *Ida*, German bark, for Chefoo.
Sept. 1, *Henrick Ibsen*, Norw. bark, for Newchwang.
Sept. 1, *China*, German steamer, for Swatow.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per British steamer *Killarney*, from Amoy and Foochow, Mrs. and the two Miss O'Neills, and 20 Chinese.
Per British steamer *Diomed*, from Singapore, Mr. J. Tait, and 185 Chinese.
Per British steamer *Ancona*, from Shanghai, Messrs. A. Stoker, R.N., J. W. Gay, G. Garrod, C. Grant, and 31 Chinese for Hongkong. For Singapore.—Captain C. A. Powell and Mr. H. Whitehead. For Southampton.—Mr. H. Salisbury, and 36 seamen.
Per British steamer *Mirapora*, from Southampton.—For Hongkong, Mr. Thorpe. From Penang, Hon. H. Low, and servant, and 13 Chinese. From Singapore, 73 Chinese and 3 children. From Southampton for Shanghai, Mr. Brosche.

MAILS.

The following mails will close:—

To-day, 1st September,—
For Singapore, and New York, per *Killarney*, at 3 p.m. For Batavia, per *Vortigern*, at 4.30 p.m.
To-morrow, 2nd September,—
For the United Kingdom and Europe via Brindisi; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Barmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, and Mauritius, per *Ancona*; printed matter at 2 p.m., letters at 3 p.m. For Nagasaki and Yokohama, per *Malacca*, at 5 p.m. For Kobe and Yokohama, per *Takasago Maru*, at 5 p.m. For Straits Settlements, per *Lido*, at 4.30 p.m.
On Saturday, 3rd September,—
For Straits Settlements, per *Anger Herd*, at 2.30 p.m. For Manila, per *Diamante*, at 3.30 p.m.
On Monday, 5th September,—
For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow, per *Phales* at 11.30 a.m.
On Thursday, 8th September,—
For the United Kingdom and Europe, via Naples; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Barmah, Ceylon, the Australasian Colonies, Pondichery, Madras, Calcutta, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar, per *Oxus*, for printed matter at 10 a.m., and letters at 11 a.m.

TO LET.

A LARGE ROOM on the Ground Floor of No. 6, Queen's Road, next to Chartered Bank, suitable for an office.

Apply to
T. N. DRISCOLL.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1881.

D. K. GRIFFITH & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
LONDON AERATED
WATERS,
AND GENERAL AGENTS.
7, Beaconsfield Arcade.

J. ULLMANN & Co.

42, QUEEN'S-ROAD, CENTRAL, 42.
Importers of WATCHES,
CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, MARINE
and EYE GLASSES, in great
varieties, and General Goods,
N.B.—Watches carefully repaired
at moderate rates.

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.
Good accommodation for Visitors,
English & American Billiards.
Tiffin at One o'clock.
Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated
and within easy distance of the prin-
cipal landing places.

J. COOK,
Proprietor.

JUST RECEIVED.

A SELECTED ASSORTMENT
of MENU CARDS, SEAT CARDS,
VISITING CARDS.

Apply to
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MACFARLANE, FRICKEL & Co.

GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, &c.

HAVE FOR SALE.

Groceries.
Crosse & Blackwell's, Celebrated House-
hold Stores.
John Moir & Sons', Celebrated House-
hold Stores.

American Stores of all descriptions.
Huntley & Palmer's BISCUITS & CAKES,
BUTTER, Danish & French, Philippe
& Canada's PATES &c.,
CHUTNIES & CURRY
POWDER, TEYSSONNEAU'S
FRUITS in juice.

COFFEE, SUGAR, &c., &c.
Wines, Spirits, &c.
CUTLER PALMER & Co.'s "CARTE
BLANCHE," HEIDSIECK & Co.'s MO-
NOPOL, pts. and qts. ADOLPHE
COLLIN'S BOUZY CABINET.
MUMM'S (JULES) CHAMPAGNE
pts. and qts.
NEYEN'S (BODEN) BOUZY,
pts. and qts.

Charles Heidsieck's WHITE SEAL,
pts. and qts. VEUVE CLICQUOT PON-
SARDIN, pts. and qts. Theophile Ro-
derer & Co.'s VERZENAY MOUSSEUX,
pts. and qts.
Krug's CHAMPAGNE, pts. and qts.

OUTLER PALMER & Co.'s CHAT-
EAU MOUTON, LORMONT, pints,
and quarts.
ARAUZAN (Chateau), pints and quarts,
ERMITAGE LUDON, THIBCEUF
(Chateau), pints and quarts.

CHATEAU LAROSE (Cuvier & Adet's),
pints and quarts.
CHATEAU LAFITE, pints and quarts.
IRES GRAVES, pints and quarts.
BREAKFAST CLARET, pints & quarts.
OLD INVALID CLARET.
St. JULIEN, &c., &c. Breakfast Claret.

Burgundy, Hock, Sherries, &c.
Chamberlain, Chablis (White), Liebfrau-
mich, Hockheimer, Niersteimer, Stein-
berger Cabinet, Rudesheimer
Berg, Konin Victoria Berg,
Chateau Yquem, Grand
Vin, Haut Sauterne
Marsala, Saccocc's
Pale Dry White Seal Sherry, Yellow Seal
Amontillado Sherry, Cutler Palmer
and Co.'s Sherry, Invalid
Port (1848), Hunt's Port.

Brandy, Whisky, Liqueurs, &c.
1, 2 and 3-star Hennessy's Brandy,
La Grande Marque Brandy,
Cutler Palmer & Co.'s
Brandy, Rouyer Guillet & Co.'s Brandy,
1 to 4 stars; Finest Old Bourbon
Whisky, highly recommended,
Kinahan's LL Irish Whisky,
Jamieson's Irish
Whisky, Royal Glendee
Whisky; AVH Gin, Swaino
Boord & Co.'s Old Tom
Gin; La Grande Chartreuse, Green
and Yellow, Maraschino de Zara, Curacao
pints and quarts; Angostura,
Baker's and Orange Bitters,
&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by Cameron and
Saunders, pints and quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E &
J. Burke, pints and quarts.
PILSENER BEER, in quarts.
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by
the Gallon.
Fine ALE, bottled by MacEwen, Frickel
& Co. ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

Aerated Waters.

SODA WATER,
LEMONADE,
TONIC WATER,
SARSAPARILLA,
&c., &c., &c.

The Finest Stocks of
CIGARS, CAVITE CHEROOTS,
PRINCESA CHEROOTS,
PRINCESA CIGARS, AROCEROS,
VEGUEROS,
&c., &c.

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EMPRESS OF INDIA, and Best NAVY.
STATIONERY, BOOKS &c.

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Stationery for Ladies and Office use.

Direct from the manufacturers the best

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Special orders in this line executed one

very moderate terms.

Papers ruled to any pattern and stamped

Plain, cameo or relief.

Dies engraved to order. Office requisites

of every description.

Milner's Fire Proof Safes, Cash and Deed

Boxes, Brushware.

Outfery, Crockery, and Glassware.

Builder's Hardware material, Sporting

Guns. Revolvers and Sporting

ammunition.

Sailmaking and Rigging promptly exe-
cuted.

To be Let.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
ONE Basement, Two First Floors,
One Top Floor and a fine large
Stone Godown at the Blue Buildings,
Praya East.
Rent Moderate.

Apply to
J. M. GUEDES, Jr.
Hongkong, 26th July, 1881.

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES IN STAUNTON
STREET, Nos. 9 and 11, each
containing 4 Rooms, bath rooms, &c.
water laid on.

Rent, \$25 per month.
Apply to
J. M. GUEDES, Jr.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1881.

TO LET AT SPRING GARDENS.

THREE HOUSES containing Three
Rooms on Upper Storey, with
servants' quarters, &c., at \$15. per
month.

Also Upper Storey of House No. 213
B. Spring Gardens, containing Two
Rooms, Kitchen, and Bathroom at
\$10. per month.

Water laid on to all the houses.

Apply to
F. PEREIRA.
112, Spring Gardens.
Hongkong, August 1st, 1881.

For Sale.**FOR SALE.**

PRIME GENEVIER in Stone Jars;
MARTEL BRANDY at \$6.50 per
Dozen; WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS and KUM-
MEL, Good NAVY COCOA (retail at 20
Cents per lb). SALOON RIFLES and
CARTRIDGES, Good REVOLVERS, RELOAD-
ING CANS, SHOT and CARTRIDGE CASES
in Sizes, &c., &c., &c.

J. F. SCHEFFER,
54, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

FOR SALE.

A FEW DOUBLE BARREL BREECH-LOAD-
ING GUNS, 100 Loaded Cartridge-
es and Bags with them, at \$20 each.

J. F. SCHEFFER,
54, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

FOR SALE CHEAP.**BOWLING ALLEYS.**

WITH BALLS, PINS, &c.,
Complete.

The Alleys are 79 feet in length,
and were laid down about a year ago
at a cost of over \$600. They have
seldom been played on, and are in
splendid condition.

Will be sold a bargain.

Apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
Club Chambers.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1881.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

A First Class PONY PHAETON
by Lenny of Croydon.

Apply to
M. A.
The "Hongkong Telegraph" office.
Hongkong, 24th June, 1881.

FOR SALE.

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for
the use of Ladies and Gentle-
men.—Price 50 cents.

DE SOUZA & Co.
Hongkong, 28th June, 1881.

Intimations.**Hongkong Horse
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LIVERY STABLES,
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Carriages of every Description
For Sale, or Hire.

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RENTS COLLECTED.

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IMPORTERS OF PARISIAN
GOODS, SPANISH WINES, AND
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS.

Special lines in Fancy and Plain
SATIN, SILK, AND GAUZE DRESSES.
A variety of Richly TRIMMED
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Elegant Dressing & Morning
GOWNS.

BATHING DRESSES in the latest
Style.

MUSLIN SHAWLS, CRAVATS,
and FICHUS.

An assortment of Fine FRENCH
CORSETS.

Ex recent Mail Steamers.

Ladies' and Children's STRAW
HATS, in great variety.

PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS.

RIBBONS and SASHES of every
description.

Silk and Lisle Thread STOCKINGS.

COLLARS and CUFFS in latest
Fashions.

SATIN and KID SHOES.

White and Colored KID GLOVES.

Gentlemen's SILK and SATIN
SCARVES.

French BOOTS and SHOES.

A large collection of Elegant Arti-
cles suitable for presents, from the
Grand Magasins du Louvre.

Piesso & Lubin's Celebrated
PERFUMES.

The most varied collection of Fancy
Goods in the Colony.

SILVERIES of the Finest Quality
at extremely low prices.

Note the address, 43, Queen's-road
Central.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

N. M. KHAMISA.

Drapery Store, Nos. 8 and 10,
Peel-street.

HAS For Sale, ex recent arrivals,

European Goods.

Coloured Alpaca.

French Prints.

Coloured Flannels.

Pompadour Satin.

Crowel Work of latest fashion.

Tooth Brushes.

Andalusian Wool (all colours).

Infants' Christening Robes.

Ladies' Skirt Floating.

Frilling, assorted kinds.

Children's White Washing Hats.

Carrying Cloaks.

Ladies' Costumes of the best quality
and latest designs.

Pale blue, pale pink, and cream Mull
Muslins.

Infants' Silk Bonnets.

Pale, blue, and cream Book Muslins.

Ladies' Silk Hose—black, white, and
colored.

White Silk Mittens.

Ladies' striped Cotton Hose.

Gentlemen's White and Balbriggan
Half-hose.

Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's
Gauze Singlets.

Silk Ribbons.

Stays and Silk Scarves.

French and Swiss Embroidery.

Gentlemen's White Linen Shirts and
Drawers.

Hair Brushes.

J. & P. Coates' Machine Cotton, 300
yards reel, and a lot of useful
articles for Ladies dresses, &c.

Almond Rock.

Vanilla Toffee. } Rowser's make.

Butter Mint. }

Butter Scotch. }

Indian Goods.

Gentlemen's Smoking Caps.

Cashmere Shawls.

Cashmere Cloth for Ladies' Dresses.

Indian Jewellery, comprising Silver
Bangles, Neck-laces, Belts, &c.

Ramporee Chudr.

&c., &c., &c.

Chinese Goods.

Silk Crapo Shawls, Silk Hand-
kerchiefs, Scarves, &c., &c.,

Hongkong, 21st June, 1881.

BOARD AND LODGING, in a Family
House, a few minutes walk from
town. Single men, \$25. a month
with room furnished. Family, accord-
ing to arrangement.

Apply to the office of this Paper.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1881.

F. VINCENOT,

No. 4, PEEL-STREET,

HAS For Sale ex late arrivals.

Wines received direct from
Bordeaux.

Chateau Lafite ... per doz. qts. \$11.00

Do. per 2 doz. pts. \$12.00

Chateau Larose ... per doz. qts. \$11.00

Do. per 2 doz. pts. \$12.00

Chateau Margaux ... per doz. qts. \$11.00

Do. per 2 doz. pts. \$12.00

Chateau Leoville ... per doz. qts. \$11.00

Do. per 2 doz. pts. \$12.00

St. Emilion ... per doz. qts. \$ 7 50

Duplessis Cottage per doz. qts. \$ 6 00

Medoc ... per doz. qts. \$ 7 50

St. Julien ... per doz. qts. \$ 6 50

Do. per doz. pts. \$ 7 00

Chateau de Choisy per doz. qts. \$ 5 00

Bonne Cote Vieux per doz. qts. \$ 5 00

Do. per doz. qts. \$ 5 50

Bordeaux Claret } per doz. qts. \$ 3 50

Montferant ... } per doz. pts. \$ 4 00

Do. ... per doz. pts. \$ 2 50

Old Breakfast } ... per doz. qts. \$ 3 00

Claret ... } ... in cask \$80.00

St. Julien ... } ... \$55.00

Medoc ... } ... \$38.00

Bordeaux Breakfast } ... half-cask \$20.00

Do. ... } per doz. qts. \$ 9 00

Haut Sauterne ... per doz. qts. \$ 6 50

Vieux ... per doz. qts. \$ 7 00

Muscet Grenache, recom- } mended for invalids, ... \$ 7 00

Marsala ... per doz. qts. \$ 6 00

Brandies, Spirits and Liqueurs.

W. R. Randon Vineyard } ... \$ 6 80

Proprietors ... } per doz. qts. \$10.00

Kirsch-Wasser ... per doz. qts. \$ 8 00

Cavalier Freres fine } Champagne ... per doz. \$ 6 50

Irish Whiskey, LL... per doz. \$ 6 00

Scotch ... per doz. \$12.50

Bourbon ... per doz. \$ 8 00

Absinth Pernod Fils... per doz. \$ 8 00

Do. Moullet ... per doz. \$ 8 00

Do. Noilly Prat... per doz. \$ 6 50

Yellow Chartreuse per doz. qts. \$25.00

Do. per btl. \$ 2 25

Green ... per doz. qts. \$30.00

Do. per btl. \$ 2 50

F. V. Respail ... per doz. qts. \$14.00

Do. per btl. \$ 1 50

Crene de Noyau } per doz. qts. \$13.00

Marie Brizay } per btl. \$ 1 25

Do. ... per btl. \$ 1 25

Crene de Rose ... per btl. \$ 1 25

Cacao de Vanille ... per btl. \$ 1 25

Curacao Marie } per doz. qts. \$22.00

Brizar ... } per bottle \$ 2 00

Do. ... per bottle \$ 2 00

Red Curacao Fockink (Genuine) } per doz. qts. \$ 22.00

Do. per doz. qts. \$ 2 00

Do. per ½ stone btl. 1.25

Peppermint } ... per doz. qts. \$14.00

Get Freres } per btl. \$ 1 50

Do. ... per btl. \$ 1 50

Alcohol of Mentha from Riegles } (Lyon) per bottle \$ 0 60

Benedictine... per doz. pts. \$10.00

Do. ... per pt. btl. \$ 1 00

Noilly Prat Ver- } per doz. qts. \$ 5 00

mouth... } per doz. qts. \$ 8 50

Sherry Dry, ... per doz. qts. \$ 8 50

Assorted Liqueurs from Noilly } Prat per dozen quarts ... \$ 8 00

Any kind ... per btl. \$ 0 75

Turino Vermouth per doz. qts. \$ 7 00

Bitter Tivet ... per doz. btl. \$10.00

Do. per btl. \$ 1 00

Angostara Bitters per doz. btl. \$10.00

Do. per btl. \$ 1 00

Goudron Guyot ... per btl. \$ 0 70

Old Tom, Swain } per doz. btl. \$ 3 75

and Boord ... } per case of 15. btl. \$ 5 00

AVH Gin... per case of 15. btl. \$ 5 00

Eucalyptinthe... per doz. qts. \$12.00

Assorted Syrup (from Bordeaux) } per dozen bottles ... \$ 8 50

Amer. African, } per doz. qts. \$ 8 50

G. Picon... } per doz. qts. \$ 8 50

Fine Champagne Brandy, per gallon \$3.25

Best French Preserves always on hand.

THE BAKERY.

Best French Bread supplied to all parts
of the Town every morning.

French Pilot Bread guaranteed to keep
for 15 days in good condition.

Hard Bread or Biscuit... per lb. \$ 0 05

"best quality" } ... per lb. \$ 0 08

Best American Flour per } barrel of 200 lbs. ... \$10.00

Do. ½ sack of 100 lbs. ... \$ 4 00

Do. ¼ sack of 50 lbs. ... \$ 2 00

For smaller quantity } per lb. \$ 0 05

under 50 lbs. ... } per lb. \$ 0 08

Soda Biscuit ... per lb. \$ 0 08

Cabin Biscuit ... per lb. \$ 0 06

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG HARBOUR.

Exclusive of late arrivals and departures this morning.

In this table the anchorage of Hongkong Harbour is divided, for purposes
of reference, into five sections:—No. 1 extending from Green Island to the P.
and O. Company's Wharf; No. 2 from the P. & O. Company's Wharf to the
Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Wharf; No. 3 from the Canton and Macao
Steamboat Co.'s Wharf to the Government Wharf; No. 4 from the Govern-
ment Wharf to the Wanchai Pier; and No. 5 from the Wanchai Pier to
Kollett's Island.

Vessels.	Section	Date of Arrival.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.
Steamers.						
Ancona	3	Sept. 1	Stead	British	1974	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Anger Head	3	Aug. 23	A. Roper	British	1299	D. Lapraik & Co.
Danube	2	Aug. 29	Clanchy	British	561	Yuen Fat Hong.
Decima	4	Aug. 24	Pertersen	German	1151	Siemssen & Co.
Diamante	3	Aug. 30	Cullen	British	514	Russell & Co.
Diomed	3	Sept. 1	Jackson	British	1240	Butterfield & Swire.
Fame	3	—	A. Stopani	British	117	H. K. & W. Dock Co.
Hailoong	* May	18	Hunter	British	277	D. Lapraik & Co.
Hesperia	† Aug.	30	Petersen	German	1136	Siemssen & Co.
Kang-ehi	3	Aug. 31	Marsden	Chinese	680	C. M. S. N. Co.
Killarney	3	Sept. 1	O'Neill	British	1060	Gibb, Livingston & Co.
Lido	3	Aug. 24	Puddicombe	British	620	Kung Onn.
Mizapore	2	Sept. 1	Porrins	British	2370	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Oceanic	3	Aug. 23	Metcalfe	British	—	O. & O. S. S. Co.
Olympia	2	Aug. 23	Wagner	German	810	Siemssen & Co.
Peking	4	Aug. 30	Aubin	British	964	Siemssen & Co.
Quinta	5	Aug. 26	Thomsen	German	874	Ed. Schellhass & Co

NEWS for the ENGLISH MAIL.

As we have safely got over our "baptism of fire," not much worse for the harsh things said of our rather unique style of resenting injuries, we can now devote our attention to matters of more general interest, reserving the expression of our final opinion on the libel proceedings, which have really become a *cause célèbre*, until a more favorable opportunity. A few days ago we expressed our intention of dealing in detail with the more important subjects discussed at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, and we now propose devoting a few lines to the questions raised by Mr. F. Bulkeley Johnson in asking for certain papers to be laid on the table referring to Chinese emigration from this colony.

We have no intention of following the example of the leader-writer in the *China Mail* by showering on Mr. Bulkeley Johnson a load of meaningless, contemptible adulation, which to a man of his character must be simply sickening; but, although we are unable to coincide with Mr. Johnson's expressed views on this vexed Emigration question, we consider it to be our duty to congratulate the honourable gentleman on the independent position he is evidently prepared to maintain on all matters likely to affect the present welfare and future progress of this colony. We have differed with Mr. Bulkeley Johnson on the Tramway proposals; we are totally unable to endorse his opinions on Chinese emigration; but we are honest enough and fair enough to acknowledge that in both instances he has pleaded his cause with rare ability, and with an evident desire to act honorably and liberally equally towards the Government of this island and the general body of the community at large.

After a careful perusal of Mr. Bulkeley Johnson's able speech, we are forced to the conclusion that his comparatively short sojourn in this colony has filled his mind with impracticable theories, which a thorough knowledge of his subject will eventually dispel. Again, it is apparent that, as a member of a limited autocracy, which since 1841 has usually had its own way in everything connected with the management of the general business of this colony, Mr. Johnson has attached a deal of importance to certain exclusive interests or privileges which have heretofore been conceded to "princely houses," but which in these advanced days, having been found detrimental to Imperial and general interests, would not be tolerated by the Government or by the community. It will be better to recognise at once that the old days of Tory domination in Hongkong have departed, never to return; that there are more interests to be considered than those represented by two or three wealthy and influential business houses, and that, in fact, this colony will in future be governed for the best interests of the empire, and to the advantage of the general body of the people.

Mr. Johnson's motion to have all the available papers referring to Chinese emigration laid on the Council table was a sensible and eminently practical one. Some doubt does actually exist as to the precise legal meaning of contract emigration, and it is desirable in the interests of the many different parties concerned that the exact definition of the term should be universally known. To this extent, we willingly go with Mr. Johnson, but not one step farther. Probably without knowing it, the honourable gentleman, as soon as he begins to dilate upon the question of Chinese Emigration, in its broad bearings, merges his identity as a representative of the people into that of a bigotted partisan of exclusive interests. Is Mr. Bulkeley Johnson acquainted with the actual value of Chinese emigration to the best interests of Hongkong, presuming that

spect? It would appear not, from his remarks at the Council table. Mr. Johnson is assured that 58,000 passengers were passed by the Health Officer from January to July of the present year, and he knows that the inward stream falls in volume little short of the outward one. He then says:—

"Let us glance for a moment at the bearing of this great traffic upon our prosperity. That each passenger who ships from here draws his supplies from the Colony, and that the vessel which conveys him is fitted out here, are but a very small part of the advantages which our trade reaps from the traffic. The passage-money paid forms so important a portion of the vessel's earnings that cargo can be carried by emigrant ships on very cheap terms, and in consequence a business in merchandise springs up which would otherwise be not possible. But more than this, a Chinaman, like an Englishman, carries his customs about with him, and his very wants in the country of his adoption lead to an importation of produce from China which has to be paid for by an export to China of the products of industry abroad. Reciprocal trade is like a passion which grows by what it feeds on, and we have only to study the figures of the rapidly increasing trade between this Colony and China and the countries in which Chinese settle to be satisfied of the truth of my statement. As an illustration of the value of the trade which arises between this Colony and the places to which Chinese emigrate, I may remind the Council of the revenue derived from the Opium Farm, amounting I believe to about \$200,000 annually. The main portion of the trade on which this revenue is raised is carried on with Australia and California, and if emigration to these countries were to cease the trade would cease also. In fact the large proportion of our trade is with these countries; it is stimulated by the flow of voluntary emigration, and I do not hesitate to say that for the local Government to interfere vexatiously with that emigration would be to adopt a policy little short of administrative nihilism. I have taken no account in what I have said of the enormous value to our mercantile marine of the Chinese passenger traffic—this is obvious—or of the benefits present and prospective which it confers upon the Chinese Empire."

This sounds all very well to the superficial observer, but as a matter of fact it is simply begging the question. Of course the emigration of Chinese from Hongkong is a good thing for passenger brokers, owners and charterers of steamers, and a lot of small fry who are hovering round, anxious to sell their own grandmothers if they could realise a profit thereby; but in what way does it affect the Imperial or general interests of the colony? As H. E. the Governor truly said, "Hongkong was established as a great *dépôt* of British trade with China," and we certainly cannot find any existing evidence that it was ever intended by the British Government to become the home of scandalous abuses in connection with the peculiar forms of so called Chinese emigration, which in years gone by disgraced Macao, to such an extent as to call for the intervention of the great European powers, and which, but for the prohibitive measures adopted by our Government both at home and in Hongkong, would soon make our little island the scorn and by-word of civilised nations.

Does Mr. Bulkeley Johnson know anything more about Chinese emigration beyond the paying business it opens up to owners of steamships, charterers, and a crowd of dealers in human beings? It would appear not. Has Mr. Bulkeley Johnson ever seen hundreds, nay thousands of poor Chinese, seduced from their native lands by specious promises, undergoing a life of slavery, a living death

on the guano deposits off the Peruvian coast? Has he ever seen the same race working in gangs like slaves throughout the Republics of South America? Has he ever seen the treatment these patient sons of Han have had to endure in Cuba, and in the various parts of the Pacific coast? Doubtless he never has. The whole extent of knowledge which the honourable member actually possesses is limited to the fact that these poor wretches, herded like sheep on board ship, are a remunerative speculation in Hongkong as a living freight, and on this shallow ground he ventures on statements and premises which are absolutely astounding. The reference to the revenue derived from the Opium Farm, and the ridiculous assertion that the prohibition of Emigration to the Colonies would altogether stop this source of income, were too well answered by the Governor to require our attention; and as we confess our inability to comprehend what the honourable member meant by "administrative nihilism," we are contented to leave him master of the situation.

Can any one doubt that the action taken by H. E. the Governor in stopping the emigration to the Hawaiian Islands was absolutely called for? Even Mr. Bulkeley Johnson admits that it is the duty of the Hawaiian Government to disprove the allegations which called for His Excellency's interference, and it is generally known, and never has been disputed excepting by interested parties, that the laws of this Colony had been recklessly set at naught.

Of course all Mr. Johnson's overpowering eloquence could only lead to the *Glamis Castle* question, and emigration to the Australian Colonies, and with all due respect, we think the honourable gentleman was not in many respects quite so effective as he might have been. We have already had our say on the *Glamis Castle* question, and Governor Hennessy has effectually cleared up all doubts as to the legality of his action in the matter, apparently to the chagrin of a large number of wealthy and enterprising monopolists, who for many years past have distinguished themselves by making a practice of identifying their personal interests with those of the Imperial Government. As Mr. Johnson observed, His Excellency had grave suspicions that the 836 free emigrants might not quite come up to the lawful requirements of the Imperial Act and the Local Ordinance, and under such circumstances he took the commendable precaution of satisfying himself by a thoroughly independent examination. That he has been abused for this step means actually nothing, at least outside the Colony, where our idiosyncracies are thoroughly understood and impartially judged.

We have no difficulty in understanding that the head of the house of Jardine, Matheson & Co. has no sympathy with what Mr. Bulkeley Johnson terms, the economical heresies of our Australian brethren on the subject of the immigration of Chinese labour. How could it be otherwise? The traditional policy of this eminent firm has never run in this groove—outside their own business. The Australians object to be ousted from a vantage ground which they occupy solely by the untiring labours of years, by hordes of a race different in caste and colour; aliens in every possible acceptance of the term; birds of passage perfectly useless for the future of such a country as Australia, besides being the representatives of the most exclusive country on the face of the globe—and this Mr. Johnson sweepingly denominates an economical heresy, a social antipathy. This appears a striking inconsistency when considered in conjunction with the position of the Chinese in Hongkong. The Chinese are gradually edging the foreigners out of the colony. It is likely enough that many of us at present in Hongkong may live to see our

entire active trade, banking and a certain portion of our commission business excepted, in the hands of the Chinese. In what spirit has this Chinese invasion of our British dependency been accepted by the foreign community? We all know quite well, what has been said and done; but we do not remember any of our leading statesmen or merchants having charged themselves, for persistently opposing Chinese aggression by all legitimate means with having encouraged economical heresies, with being advocates of social antipathies. The Australians are the best judges of what their own requirements are. They do not want the country to be overrun with Chinese, and they have taken measures to prevent what they consider an intolerable nuisance. This question surely concerns the Colonies for more than it can effect Hongkong, so that the futile prophecy of Mr. Johnson that the stoppage of Chinese emigration to Australia would cripple trade and diminish the number of steamers running, hardly goes for much, as the Australians will scarcely care to abandon their own ideas and projects to oblige a few interested shipowners.

The duty we owe to the Imperial Government and to the Government of China, as well as to our Australian brethren, cannot be misunderstood. Governor Hennessy's admirable speech on the whole question should at once set him right with even his bitterest opponents, as he has already only followed noteworthy precedents, and in no single instance has he exceeded his powers. That some good will eventually accrue from the discussion is an absolute certainty, and an authoritative expression of opinion from the Attorney-General as to the actual meaning or definition of a contract of service, when applied to this particular system of Chinese emigration, will at once dispel the many erroneous impressions and beliefs which undoubtedly exist.

THE PROPOSED OBSERVATORY FOR HONGKONG.

In reviewing the very important proceedings at the recent meeting of the Legislative Council, we propose to deal specially and separately with a few of the leading questions brought forward, so that the public may thoroughly obtain a comprehensive idea of what is actually being done, ostensibly for the welfare of the colony. In laying the colonial estimates for 1882 before the Council, H. E. the Governor made the following remarks with reference to the long talked of Observatory and Time Ball:—

"The next thing is \$20,000 for an Observatory and Time Ball. A sum has been voted in the current Estimates for that purpose, and I hope it will be spent. Ten thousand has been already voted for the service, and I propose to take twenty thousand dollars for the coming year. On this subject I have the satisfaction of laying before you a very able report by Major Palmer, of the Royal Engineers, whose services for this purpose were kindly given to me by Colonel Papillon. Major Palmer was the gentleman employed by the Government to observe the Transit of Venus in New Zealand, which was a very important observation, and his report, as you will have seen by the scientific papers, has been very highly thought of by the Astronomer Royal and Her Majesty's Government. I therefore thought it would be advisable that he should consider, with Mr. Bowdler, this scheme. It is a subject which few know anything about, and we were fortunate in having Major Palmer in the Colony. His report, which I now lay on the table, is a very clear and admirable document. He enters fully into the question of having a correct time ball dropped at a certain hour every day. He also discussed that which is of great interest to us, the whole question of meteorological observations and also observations of terrestrial magnetism. The experience of the last few hours will be enough to convince us of the importance of meteorological observations in the China Sea. I received within the last few days two telegrams from the Government of Manila, and the Council are aware they indicated the full force of the gale we have recently experienced, and in the same way we shall be able to make observations that will be not only useful to ourselves, but to all the ports on the China Sea. The magnetic observations will also be of great service. We will also have observations of the tides. I do not remember a case since I came to this Colony of a ship being lost in the China Sea, but a question has

arisen as to the tides and currents, and though they appear to be very uncertain, yet careful observation of the tides and currents and the temperature of the air and water, will often enable captains of ships to determine whether the particular current on which they rely has changed its place or otherwise. On the whole we find in this report an admirable *resumé* and all the Finance Committee is entitled to know before finally embarking on such a large expenditure as \$20,000 and the subsequent expenditure for the maintenance of the station.

We heartily concur in every one of His Excellency's observations, and are glad to see that his support has been promised in such substantial fashion to an undertaking which cannot fail to prove of incalculable service to the advancement of science, as well as for the advantage of the shipping and general interests of the Hongkong community. From the papers on the subject laid before the Council, copies of which have been forwarded to us in the usual course, we observe a letter from Lord Kimberley, dated April 7th, enclosing a letter from the Secretary to the Meteorological Office, and requesting that copies of all records taken at the Observatory (after its establishment) should be regularly sent to that office in London. The Secretary's letter in which copies of the records are solicited, states that the Kew Committee have learned with great satisfaction that a determination has been arrived at to establish a self-recording Meteorological and Magnetic Observatory at Hongkong.

It will be remembered that a sum of ten thousand dollars was voted, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for the erection of an Observatory on Mount Elgin at Kowloon, and the Acting Surveyor-General, Mr. E. Bowdler, who has had special experience in this kind of work in connection with the fine Observatory at the Mauritius, received instructions to collaborate with Major Palmer, R.E., and it was ultimately arranged that the last-named gentleman, whose scientific attainments have already gained him a more than local reputation, should prepare a detailed report, conveying his views on the whole subject. This report has now been published and was laid on the Council table the other evening. Equally as a scientific treatise, and as a practical report on the best means of erecting an Observatory which will do honour to Hongkong, and of conducting the working of the same to the best advantage, Major Palmer's elaborate and carefully written pages merit the highest praise. It is far too lengthy for reproduction in the limited space at our disposal, or we should gladly reprint it in full; however, we must content ourselves with touching on one or two of the salient features, referring especially to the proposed mode of constructing the Observatory and the advantages which may be expected to accrue from its institution.

Major Palmer, after quoting some very interesting comments from a letter forwarded in September, 1879, by Dr. Warren de la Rue to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, detailing the great benefits science would derive from an Observatory provided with self-recording instruments in Hongkong, and referring to the opinions of Mr. Blandford, the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, and to Governor Hennessy's reply to the Secretary of State, dated 20th November, 1879, concludes that in the proposal to establish this Observatory, three chief objects are aimed at, namely:—

To determine the Local Time by astronomical observations, and drop a Time-Ball daily.

To obtain series of Meteorological observations with instruments of the best kinds, and to acquire information relating to the Typhoons and Monsoons of the China Sea.

To obtain a series of observations in Terrestrial Magnetism, also with the best modern apparatus; and proceeds to deal with these subjects, separately, in the above order.

The main purpose in dropping a Time-Ball is to enable the masters of the numerous sea-going vessels which come to Hongkong to ascertain the errors and rates of their standard time-keepers, without having recourse, as at present, to the practice of sending their chronometers ashore to be rated by the local watchmakers. Though this latter expedient is well known to be both clumsy and unsafe, yet, in ports not provided with a time-ball, it is practically the only one available to masters of merchant vessels, few of whom have the knowledge or leisure for the somewhat troublesome alternative of taking their own time-observations on shore with an artificial horizon and a hack chronometer. On the other hand, the errors and rates derivable from a time-ball accurately dropped are not only obtained with very little trouble, but are of vastly greater value than those which depend on any process that involves the movement of chronometers.

It follows that the Observatory determinations of time should be made and published with scientific precision, and be such as to command public confidence. They should supply the mariner with data in which, whether bound on a short run through the seas of these regions, or on a long ocean voyage, he may implicitly trust. In short, the working of the establishment ought to be made worthy of the grave interests involved, and of the requirements

of one of the busiest shipping ports in the world.

The proposal to establish a meteorological branch of the observatory, under skilled management and supplied with the best modern apparatus, commands approval for two reasons. In the first place, as Dr. De La Rue has indicated such an institution will furnish the science with valuable and much needed data, from a locality well suited for the observation and collection of facts appertaining to certain phenomena of special interest. Secondly, it cannot fail to have a direct and practical value, as being the means of affording security, by its predictions and weather warnings, to life and property, in seas navigated by vast numbers of native and foreign vessels, but subject during four or five months of the year to rotatory storms of appalling violence and danger.

Its operations, like its purpose, will be two-fold. There will be, to begin with, the systematic observation and record of the ordinary phenomena of pressure, temperature, humidity, rain, sunshine, wind, and hydrometeors, such as are usual in observatories of the first order; together also with observations of atmospheric electricity.

Referring to Terrestrial Magnetism, Major Palmer observes that although the character of the rocks and soil of Hongkong and Kowloon is not the most favourable that could be chosen for magnetic research, yet the position of the Colony on the magnetic chart, and with respect to other places where observatories are already established, leaves no room to doubt that well-conducted observations of this class will be of great value to the science. These will comprise observations for determining the Absolute Values of the elements of the Earth's magnetic force, namely, its Declination, Inclination; and Intensity—as well as those for ascertaining the periodic, secular and irregular Variations which the elements undergo, and the laws of which still await complete theoretical explanation. The former class of determinations—namely, those of Absolute Values—are pretty certain to be more or less prejudicially affected by local attraction proceeding from the granitic rocks and soil; but the Variations, which form by far the more important object of research, can be deduced just as well in the presence as in the absence of local attraction.

The following remarks on Tidal observation are especially worthy of attention:—There is one instrument which, though referred to in His Excellency the Governor's despatch already quoted from, has not yet been mentioned in this report, and which might with advantage be added to the outfit, namely, a Tide-gauge, for the purpose of determining the laws of the tides at Hongkong, certain phenomena of which, such as the diurnal and other inequalities, are peculiar, and, I believe, but little known or understood. An autographic tide-gauge might be set up in a chamber constructed for the purpose near the Tsim-sha-tui Police Station, and attended to each day by man in charge of the Time-Ball and Weather-Signals. Such a gauge, of Sir W. Thomson's pattern, would cost about £25.

Admiral Ryder suggested, in 1877, that an automatic Tide-gauge should be set up at Cape D'Aguilar, and placed in charge of the lighthouse-keeper there. This is most desirable, as a means of establishing the direction and rate of the tides, and I recommend that it be carried out unless the engineering difficulties prove too serious, in which case a suitable spot might perhaps be found on one of the headlands nearer to Stanley. A less expensive gauge, of Newman's pattern, and costing about £50, would serve for this station.

Major Palmer approves in general terms of the site selected for the Observatory buildings, as it is probably the best place available, although in some respects it is not altogether suitable. Mount Elgin is that elevated plateau a short distance to the north of the Tsim-sha-tui Police station, and was originally levelled and laid out by a former Governor, Sir Richard McDonnell, we think, as a summer residence, this plan afterwards being abandoned in favour of Mountain Lodge. The whole of the instruments required for the efficient working of the various departments connected with the Observatory are minutely detailed, and the approximate cost of the same carefully estimated. The particulars of the working, with practical recommendations as to the formation of a qualified staff, together with a workman-like plan of the necessary buildings are laid down in a business like manner which cannot fail to commend itself to the good graces of all mercantile men, and which bears convincing proof of the Major's well-balanced mind.

The total cost of building, with complete sets of the most improved instruments, and all the requisite appurtenances, including furniture and fittings is approximately stated at \$33,600, and the annual maintenance at \$10,000, to which has to be added after the first year or two, an average annual charge of about \$500, for repairs to buildings, &c.

We have now laid before our readers all that is necessary to enable them to thoroughly comprehend the details of this interesting and useful, but somewhat costly, projected institution. The scheme has our hearty wishes for its success, as we feel convinced that it will supply a

need long felt in this part of the world, a want which we think might have advantageously been supplied long ago. In following in the footsteps of those ancient and persevering pioneers of science, the Jesuit Fathers, whose Observatories at Manila, and Si-ca-wei, near Shanghai, reflect the greatest credit on their energy and enterprise in the cause of progress, we establish for our colony a well-deserved fame which will live for ages.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

As previously announced, a meeting of the Legislative Council was held at the Government Offices, on Monday afternoon. There were present H. E. the Governor, Mr. F. Snowden, Acting Chief Justice; Mr. M. S. Tonnocky, Acting Colonial Secretary; Mr. H. L. O'Malley, Attorney General; Mr. W. M. Deane, Acting Colonial Treasurer, and Messrs. P. Ryrie, Ng Choy, F. Bulkeley Johnson, and E. R. Bellios.

Mr. Ng Choy presented a petition in favor of the Tramway Bill "signed by some Chinese and European gentlemen largely interested in property in the colony," and Mr. F. B. Johnson tabled a similar document from the Parsee community.

The Appropriation Bill for 1882, which stood first on the orders of the day, was taken charge of by the Acting Colonial Secretary, who briefly proposed that it should be read a second time. Mr. F. Bulkeley Johnson spoke at great length on the whole subject of the Colonial Estimates, complimenting the department which has the responsibility of preparing the accounts on the very lucid statement which had been presented; and eulogising the Governor on the considerate and sympathising policy which His Excellency had always displayed in his relations with the Chinese, to which, he (Mr. Johnson) attributed our satisfactory financial position, and the great increase of trade and general prosperity. Referring to the large surplus in hand, the honorable gentleman strongly advocated a reduction of taxation, considering that the present accumulation is now ample, and that the tax-payers have a claim to some relief. Mr. Johnson very sensibly remarked that, if any public works on a large scale were contemplated, it seemed only fair that succeeding generations of colonists for whose benefit they would be undertaken, should bear part of the cost. Evidently a non-believer in the idea that the day is not far distant when the Chinese will have the whole of the trade of this colony in their own hands, the speaker prophesied that as soon as people of western race give place to Chinese, our trade would first become stationary, and then languish and decay, confidently asserting that we owe our increase in commercial prosperity mainly to the energy, enterprise, and vigorous initiative of the western element in our population. Mr. Johnson then referred in turn to the desirability of our roads being put in thorough order, the educational question and the Central School, and the proposed improvements in our gaol system. Congratulating His Excellency on the satisfactory gaol returns, and on the efficiency of the Police Force to which, he added, we are mainly indebted for the comparative immunity from serious crime we enjoy, the honorable member expressed his emphatic conviction that it was advisable that no time should be lost in enlarging the gaol so as to extend the separate system among the prisoners, which, he observed, is so obviously necessary not only to the maintenance of morality within the walls, but to have a deterrent effect upon crime without. Mr. Johnson concluded one of the most liberal and enlightened orations ever heard in the Council Chamber by calling the attention of the Governor to the wretched state of the road round Mount Kellot and by condemning Mr. Price's water scheme on the ground of extravagance, supporting the idea that a sufficient supply can be obtained by having recourse to the streams which fall down the Victoria slope, or by the adoption of other measures which will entail upon us a smaller outlay. Mr. Bellios suggested that if the taxation were reduced to the same figure at which it stood a few years ago, it would be a boon to the community generally. Mr. Ryrie also favoured decreased taxation, but if any very expensive works were contemplated, he suggested that it would be better to wait a little.

Agreeing with the necessity for a moderate expenditure on water works, Mr. Ryrie stated that he had been opposed from the first to the very large expenditure proposed by the Surveyor-General, but added that he was very anxious to have fire tanks made for the protection of property, and agreed with Mr. Johnson that there were available means on this side of the island for storing water. Distinctly in favour of a separate system in gaol management, the senior unofficial member expressed himself in favour of a new gaol being built on a site on this island, if such could be obtained, in preference to the Stoncutter's Island proposal. With reference to the Police Force, Mr. Ryrie said:—"There is one subject that I would beg you to allow me to make a few remarks upon, and that is, the policy of this Colony. I think your Excellency is to be congratulated on the present efficiency of that force. It is a subject which your Excellency knows I have taken considerable interest in. I am perfectly convinced now that the force is in a very efficient state, and that this is due to the efforts of the Commandant and officers of that force—(hear, hear)—and in a secondary way I would say it is due to certain facts which came out before the commission your Excellency appointed on Police and Crime. Suggestions were made at that commission by a much lamented officer of this Colony, who is now deceased, Mr. Charles May.—(Hear, hear.) I think the adoption of several of his suggestions on that commission has a good deal to do with our present security. A question has come up lately as to the remuneration of the force. I think that it would be well for us to do all in our power to make them contented with their present position so that we may lose as few of them as we can when the time at which they may retire on pension arrives. The arrangement, which was also an outcome of that commission, and which was suggested by my hon. friend opposite, whom I am much pleased to see in this Council—my hon. friend Captain Deane—of the police force being confined to its own duties specially, and not being put in charge of various buildings and various places which do not come within the duties of a police officer at all—that the police should have as nearly as possible numerical force for police purposes only—I think that has had a good deal to do with its present position. I will conclude by saying the police expenditure is not one that we should grudge, and even if it were necessary to increase it further it is money well spent in a colony like this"—(Applause.)

His Excellency the Governor expressed his thanks to the hon. members for the extremely gratifying way in which they had referred to the financial measures of the Government, and reviewed at length the various suggestions brought forward. Agreeing that the reserve fund, which might be roughly estimated at between four and five hundred thousand dollars, had about reached its normal and proper limit, His Excellency promised to cheerfully consider the question of reducing taxation at no distant date, stating at the same time that he maintained that the taxation, and especially to the foreign merchant, was lighter in Hongkong than in any other colony he was acquainted with. Referring to the revenue derived from the Opium Farm, the Governor again strongly urged that a portion of the powers given to the Opium farmer in Singapore should be conceded to our Farmer, expressing his belief that this concession would increase the annual revenue from \$206,000 to \$190,000 a year. As this question is one of vital importance to the tax-payers, we intend dealing with it specially at an early opportunity. His Excellency repeated his former opinions regarding the equal rights of Chinese with foreigners to occupy houses and other property in all parts of the colony, and again spoke in favor of Stoncutter's Island as the most suitable place, for a convict prison. He also stated that, after consideration, he had agreed to Mr. Johnson's proposal of having a Council meeting on the first Monday of every month, subject, of course, to the approval of the Secretary of State. The suggestions relating to the division of the Finance Committee into sub-committees, were also adopted, as it was plainly to be seen that this would greatly facilitate public business. After a few gracious words of praise to the officers of the Government for their services, and expressing his

gratification that his estimate of such services had been approved of by the unofficial members, His Excellency resumed his seat amid great applause. The Bill was then read a second time, and Council went into Committee. The Acting Chief Justice asked His Excellency if we were to have a Reformatory for youthful offenders, and dwelt upon the necessity for such an institution. His Excellency replied that he was prepared at the proper time to invite the attention of the Committee to this item, as there could be no doubt that we wanted a Reformatory on a larger and more practical scale than the one established by Sir Hercules Robinson and entrusted to the charge of the Christian Brothers. On the question being put that the Bill should be read a third time, Mr. Ryrie made a few observations endorsing what the Governor had said as to the way the estimates had been put to the Council. The days of squabbling and discontent had gone by, and it was gratifying to be able to say that there had been nothing but good humour and good feeling in passing the estimates since His Excellency came here offering the fullest information, and inviting the amplest discussion. The Bill was then passed. Some rather important references were made to the Tramway Bill by Mr. Johnson, Mr. Bellios, the Attorney-General, and H.E. the Governor, which shall receive special attention by and bye. The Companies Ordinance having passed through Committee was read a third time, and a Bill continuing the French Mail Steamers Status Ordinance for another year was introduced and finally passed. Mr. Ryrie called attention to the unreliable character of the published reports of proceedings in Legislative Council, and recommended the appointment of an official reporter. The honorable member did not wish to say anything as to why the newspaper reports differed so much, but that they did differ was certain, and there were other members who would agree with him in saying that they saw themselves in these reports put down as saying what they had not said. The Acting Chief Justice thought an official reporter for these debates might be desirable, although such an official was not required in the law courts, as some of the reports there were, he thought, extremely good and accurate. His Excellency described the practice with regard to Hansard's Reports, which are compiled from the newspaper reports, and then sent to the members to be revised. He said they might perhaps remember that one of the most touching incidents about the death of Lord Beaconsfield was the fact that a few days before his death he himself corrected the last speech he made in the House of Lords. He thought the time had come when official reports should be adopted in this Colony. His hon. friend was right in saying that in Singapore there were official reports. He held in his hand one of the official reports of the Singapore Legislative Council, and in assenting to the suggestion of his hon. friend, what he proposed to do was to ask the Colonial Secretary to write at the Colonial Secretary of Singapore for information as to the system they adopted there, what it cost, and how it had worked. When he had that information he would have a conversation with his hon. friend and submit, on behalf of the Government, some proposal to the Council. He must say that he found in this Colony on the whole, a very correct body of reporters. Now and then it had been his misfortune to be perhaps misunderstood, as other members of the Council had been, by the gentlemen of the press. On a recent occasion, so recent as the last meeting of the Council, on a subject of great importance, words were put into his mouth which were precisely the reverse of those he used. On another occasion, of less importance, at a gathering of the Irish Famine Fund Committee at Government House, the report that appeared in one of the papers paid him the compliment of putting into his mouth the speeches made by three or four other gentlemen, all of which he felt was highly complimentary, but, inasmuch as he did not agree with them, it was not agreeable. His Excellency then informed the members that he hoped shortly to avail himself of a few weeks leave of absence, to proceed to the North of China. He might leave the Colony on Thursday or Friday next, and in the event of his leaving, Mr. Tonnocky would admini-

ster the Government, Captain Deane taking over the Colonial Secretaryship, whilst arrangements would be made for the appointment of an officer to act as Colonial Treasurer. Mr. Bellios asked if His Excellency could do anything in Peking with Sir Thomas Wade likely to lead to a solution of the Blockade difficulty. His Excellency replied—My hon. friend is well aware of my earnest desire to get these neighbouring Customs Stations removed, but I may tell my hon. friend with regard to the six weeks' vacation I am now about to take on my visit to Peking, that I have already written to Sir Thomas Wade, who has been good enough to invite me to be his guest, asking him to inform the Chinese Authorities that I am travelling simply as a private individual and not as the Governor of Hongkong. When I was in Japan two years ago I had to make some remarks at the Chamber of Commerce and I then took the opportunity of publicly stating I was there simply in my private capacity and not as Governor of Hongkong. While therefore perhaps I may in some small way be of service to you in this complicated question, it will be only to this extent that my host, Sir Thomas Wade, and myself will no doubt have a good deal of private conversation on the subject referred to, but beyond that I shall not have any opportunity of assisting you. The Council then adjourned.

MANILA.

We translate the following from *El Comercio*:—

On Thursday evening (18th inst.) we had a shower of hail at several places in Manila and its suburbs, which at this latitude may be considered a phenomenon. The size of the stones was that of chick-pea. The natives were surprised at the novelty.

The steamer *Cebu* will shortly be floated and be able to proceed to Hongkong, where she will be careened, which will probably cost \$5,000. The owners have already spent \$20,000 in raising her, and it will require another \$10,000 to enable the elaborate work and ingenious system to be employed prior to her being able to leave this for Hongkong.

A tornado or whirlwind visited the village of Polo, in the neighbouring province of Bulacan, at 3 p.m. on the 19th inst., and caused great destruction at Maholo and within Polo. The whirlwind passed through Pineda, demolished several houses, and carried away to some distance a man and woman and a buffalo, which latter lost a horn and some teeth when thrown to the ground. A cottage disappeared with the whirlwind. Later, at 9 p.m., the wind was blowing with hurricane force, coupled with a quick earthquake the direction of which was from S. to N., and it is believed another shock was felt between 11 p.m. and midnight; the hurricane increased in violence during the night with a frightful noise. The quantity of rain fallen produced a swelling of the river Pasig, which overflowed its banks this morning and inundated the villages, damaging all the chattels on the ground floors of the houses. We learn the sad news that the St. Nicolas Lighthouse disappeared with its keepers yesterday or on the night of the storm. It is rumored that both the keepers and their families have disappeared, but we feel inclined to believe that the latter must have left the Lighthouse before the storm commenced. The steamer *Sevantes* steamed out with the purpose of gleaning particulars about the Lighthouse, and the only vestiges to be seen were the iron works which supported the buildings. The barquentine *Galeno* which was anchored, on the night in question, between the lighthouse and the land, about a mile and a half distant from the lighthouse, reports having seen the light at seven to 8.30 p.m.; at 9 p.m. the light disappeared and shortly afterwards, after a violent gust of wind, neither the lighthouse nor the quarters were to be seen. The whole must have disappeared between 8 and 9 p.m. of the 19th inst. It is the opinion of those who know our bay and are conversant with its dangerous spots, that, to avoid a repetition of the melancholy occurrence, stones should be cemented on rocks to a convenient height strengthened with iron bars, with other necessities to insure its stability. The Lighthouse was ultimately found at Cadiz in long. 126 deg. 57 min. E. long. and lat. 14 deg. 27 min. N.